

THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 1/2 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month.....\$ 7.50

Daily only, three months.....20

Daily only, one year.....150

Sunday only, one year.....200

When furnished by agents.

Daily, per week, by carrier.....15

Sunday, single copy.....5

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier.....40

Per Year.....\$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a 2x7 1/2 postage stamp. Foreign postage

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign

postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

the paper, must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 38 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner

of Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biggs House and Ebbitt

House.

What a predicament the old Democratic

party is in, anyhow.

Under the Democratic regime everything

which has value is shrinking.

The cry goes up: "Kill the Wilson bill."

Petition Senators with postal cards.

How many Democratic Senators are with

Mr. Brice? Four can kill the confederate

tariff bill.

If Bland continues his nonsense he may

be able to prevent the passage of the ap-

propriation bills.

The Brice speech was a charge of dynamite

amidst the schedules of the Voorhees-

Wilson tariff bill.

Congress has been in session three months,

and what has it done except to demonstrate

Democratic incompetence?

The absence of Mr. Cleveland from Wash-

ington does not seem to affect Congress.

It is just as incompetent without him as with

him.

Now that Senator Brice has told the public

that the ex-confederates have fixed the

tariff to destroy Northern industries, the

zeal of Senator Voorhees in its behalf is

understood.

It is cause for congratulation that when

the ablest Populist leader in the country,

Mrs. Lease, visits Chicago, she patronizes

a first-class hotel—a sure indication of being

well-to-do.

This is the third week of Bland's per-

formance without a quorum, but it is a

consolation to know that when the con-

federate-rail House is doing nothing it can

be enacting no harmful legislation.

Of the twenty-eight Senators from south

of the old Mason and Dixon line twenty-six

served in the confederate army. They did

not succeed in capturing Washington during

the war, but they have done it since.

Only mugwumps are sufficiently indiscreet

to remind the public of the mistake of the

President's Hawaiian policy by commending

it. If the mugwumps desire to please Mr.

Cleveland they will not speak further of Haw-

wai.

A staff correspondent of the Chicago

Inter Ocean credits the cheap coat and

cheap man saying to Governor McKinley,

If the Inter Ocean should consult the

Governor about it he would attribute it to

General Harrison.

A Georgetown, Col., dispatch says a peti-

tion is being circulated there which calls

upon the silver-producing States to secede

from the Union and join the republic of

Mexico. It would be awful if Georgetown

should declare war against the United

States.

In the districts of seven of the nine mem-

bers of the House from Pennsylvania who

voted for the Wilson bill Republican ma-

jorities appeared last week. Some of these

Democratic majorities of 1892, which voting

for the Wilson bill wiped out last week,

were over 5,000.

The men who have become candidates be-

cause, as one of them remarked, "a yaller

dog can be elected on the Republican ticket

this year." They should understand that the

Republican voters will insist upon a ticket

the reverse of the "yaller dog" variety or

of the "lame duck" brand.

If all the Republican officers of a State

were arrayed as defendants in a suit charg-

ing them with conspiracy to secure \$30,000

for \$25,000 worth of printing, as are the

Democratic officers of Wisconsin, from

Governor down, what a display of black

type and double leads there would be in the

Democratic press.

The condition of Representative Wilson,

desperately sick in a foreign country under

circumstances that make it almost im-

possible for him to receive proper treat-

ment and nursing, is calculated to enlist

the liveliest sympathy of his countrymen,

irrespective of party. The Journal sin-

cerely hopes he may weather his attack

and soon be restored to health.

A correspondent writes the New York

Press that, attending three theaters in that

city in which the President's name was

mentioned, it was loudly hissed, and in no

theater more generally than in the Bowery.

On the other hand, the name of General

Harrison was generally applauded, and at

the Bowery the picture of Governor Mc-

Kinley brought down the house. It is so

everywhere in the North.

When Erastus Wilman, who in his day

has handled millions of money, was in

jail he wrote appealing letters to five of

his supposed friends asking for assistance.

Every one of these persons had made a

fortune through his connection with Wil-

man, but none of them responded to his

appeal. When "Cal" Armstrong, the "Fla-

ton county embezzler, escaped from jail at Kokomo he hastened in disguise to Chicago, feeling sure that some of his sporting friends upon whom he had squandered money lavishly in his high-rolling days would supply him with means to get out of the country. But he found that, his money being gone, they had no more use for him. The desertion by sunshine friends helps to make the way of the transgressor hard.

THE BRICE SENSATION.

Senator Brice gave the public no news when he declared that the tariff was being revised for the Senate by a subcommittee consisting of three ex-confederates. The Journal and all Republican papers said it long ago. Indeed, they said so when another subcommittee in the House was compiling the Wilson bill. Nevertheless, the utterance of Senator Brice is more important than those of all the Republican press. This is not because it makes the fact any stronger, but because it is expressed by a Democrat in the Senate and shows the country that there is one Northern Democrat who is not a doughface. It is as refreshing as was the courageous protest of Stephen A. Douglas against the Buchanan administration when it was dictated by the Southern slavery propagandists. Ex-Confederate Vets, who deserted his State to be a rebel statesman, assumed the role of the old-fashioned Southern bulldozer in a manner that would have done credit to Bob Toombs when he swaggered before Northern Democratic doughfaces. He evidently expected that he would drive Mr. Brice into a denial of the statement that he had said that "three ex-confederate brigadiers had made a tariff bill in the interest of the South." The Voorheeses, the Turpines, the Palmers and the Vilases had joined the Southern leaders in this assault upon Northern interests, and bully Vets assumed that Mr. Brice would do the same thing. What must have been his surprise to have a Northern Democratic Senator turn upon him and reiterate the statement of the interview in even more emphatic language, charging upon the authors of the Wilson-Voorhees bill a purpose to break down the industries of the Northern States? If a Republican had made such a charge he would have been met with the retort that he was trying to revive sectionalism or was waving the "bloody shirt," but when Senator Brice, a Democrat, declares that a subcommittee of ex-confederates are revising a tariff bill which will damage or ruin Northern industries, it cannot be waved aside by ridicule. He is a Democratic Senator who charges that ex-confederates are seeking to inflict injury upon the North by concocting a tariff which will force them to divide that market with Europe. He is a Democratic Senator who proclaims a revival of the spirit of the "lost cause" in the schedules of a tariff bill.

BROKEN CROWNS AND DEPARTED SCEPTERS.

The majority report of the Senate foreign relations committee on the Hawaiian question contains one particularly fine sentence. The general tone of the report is thoroughly American and patriotic, as might be expected in a paper coming from the hand of the Senator who invented the term "cuckoo" to describe the invertebrate statesmen who are afraid to call their souls their own, but the sentence referred to is particularly happy. After expressing regret that Minister Willis should have continued his effort to restore the ex-Queen, even after she had expressed a desire to behead the members of the provisional government, the report, by way of emphasizing the futility of such an effort, says: "When a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs forever." This is a fine sentiment happily phrased, and it states a truth of history.

It is an interesting fact that there has never been any backward movement in the cause of free government in the Western hemisphere. The movement has always been progressive. But a little more than a century ago the entire continent was under monarchical rule. England, France and Spain practically controlled the continent, each intent on establishing and extending their own domain, and all equally opposed to free government. At the middle of the eighteenth century the indications were that America would become a second Europe, and that the three great powers above named would hold and occupy it for all time. The movement for free government began with the revolt of the British colonies. The Declaration of Independence was the beginning of this end of British rule in America. The crown that fell then was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed forever. The revolution ended in the establishment of a government that was to control the destinies of the Western hemisphere, and since then the movement of free government has been steadily progressive. One of the earliest acts of the new government was the purchase of Louisiana, thereby ending French dominion in North America. The French possessions in North America were very extensive. They had been acquired at a considerable expenditure of blood and money, and had been carefully guarded by successive sovereigns. It was a dream of French royalty to establish a new empire beyond the seas that should rival the mother country in greatness and glory. The dream ended with the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803, by which by the stroke of a pen an empire was converted into a republic. Royalty stepped down and out, and the people stepped to the front. The throne went down and the polling booth went up. This was the last of French dominion in America. The crown that fell was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed forever.

Spain's turn came next. She still held Florida, as she had, with the exception of brief intervals, for more than two hundred years. She, too, indulged in a dream of establishing a second Spanish empire in the Western hemisphere and of contesting with the United States the possession of North America. It was a foolish dream. The stars in their courses fought against monarchism. Sixteen years after the purchase of Louisiana, Spain ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, thus making

our southern boundary in that direction coterminous with the continent. This was the end of Spanish rule in America. It was, "The King is dead, long live the Republic." The crown that fell was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed forever.

In 1864, the United States being then in the throes of civil war and presumably unable to enforce the Monroe doctrine, Napoleon III joined with a faction in Mexico to re-establish monarchism in that country. The scheme was to establish a hereditary monarchical government under a ruler with European alliances. Maximilian of Austria was declared emperor of Mexico, with the title of Maximilian I. It was confidently expected that with the preoccupation of the United States and the backing of France and Austria there would be little difficulty in establishing the empire. Maximilian was to become the founder of a new dynasty, and monarchism, transplanted direct from Europe, was to find a new growth in the Western hemisphere. The disastrous experiment was short lived. The United States government did not have its hands so full but that it could prevent European powers from interfering in the affairs of a neighboring government. Under its vigorous protests and warnings the French troops were withdrawn from Mexico early in 1867, and a few months later Maximilian was captured, tried by court martial, condemned and shot. Thus ended the attempt to establish European empire in Mexico. When the crown that Louis Napoleon and Maximilian attempted to steal fell it was pulverized and the scepter that departed departed forever.

So it was in Brazil when the empire gave way to the republic, and in Hawaii when the monarchy was overthrown and a provisional government established. The attempt to restore the monarchy in Brazil fell as the attempted restoration of the deposed Hawaiian Queen already has. Such revolutions do not go backward. If Mr. Cleveland had read history aright, and especially if he had studied the teachings of manifest destiny and the evolution of the plans of Providence he would have known that when a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs forever.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF RAILROADS.

The decision of Judge Grosscup in the United States District Court at Chicago, in regard to the railroad officers who refused to testify before the grand jury in regard to alleged violations of the interstate-commerce law, while it will destroy the force of that law, is undoubtedly sound. The Constitution of the United States and those of the States declare that no man shall be compelled to testify in a matter where his testimony will incriminate himself. In his decision Judge Grosscup goes on at great length to show why such a constitutional protection was necessary at the time the Constitution was adopted as a part of the struggle to secure personal liberty. It is a very learned and exhaustive presentation, and shows that under the political conditions of the past such protection was needed, and that it is necessary now, even if it may not seem to be promotive of the public welfare in such cases as the one under consideration.

In the cases in question two officials of railroads charged with transporting goods under the prices published in their schedules, as required by law, were summoned by a grand jury to give testimony relative to certain transactions, and they refused on the ground that their testimony might incriminate themselves as the agents of the corporations, and the court now holds that their refusal is warranted by the Constitution. It is now asserted that this decision will practically invalidate the interstate-commerce law. Whether or not the law is generally beneficial, the Journal does not pretend to declare, but it will be evident to most people that all the railroad corporations whose agents plead self-incrimination for refusal to testify practically confess to a violation of an act of Congress and a purpose to continue to violate it. One of the objects of the interstate law is to require that the merchandise of one person shall be transported for all distances over the same line at the same proportionate rates. It is an eminently fair requirement, and one to which the railroads should yield in good faith. Some of them seem not inclined to do it, but, on the contrary, to put themselves before the country in an attitude of defiance toward the law of the Nation. Such performances as that before the United States court at Chicago greatly exasperate the mass of intelligent people, for the reason that they come to conclude that such corporations place themselves above the law. On the other hand, let there be a strike, and no men ever cry more lustily for the strong arm of the law and the military to save their property. Doubtless some means will be devised by Congress or the courts to compel railroad corporations to obey constitutional laws.

The Albany correspondent of the New York Tribune says that several Tammany members of the Legislature have announced their intention not to be candidates for re-nomination or re-election next fall. This determination is partly due to the widespread disaffection in the Democratic party and partly to the recent conviction of McKane and other Tammany bosses for election frauds. This has frightened several of the New York city members who have been in the habit of carrying their districts by fraud. The Tribune correspondent quotes one of them as saying:

Heretofore the Tammany leaders have protected the workers in everything which they did to get out a large vote and to see that it was counted for the Democratic ticket. No one was afraid to go ahead and get the vote, but since the Tammany leaders have gone back upon their men and allowed them to be convicted and "sent up" we will not be able to return anything like the majorities which were returned last fall or a year ago. Floaters and repeaters will not dare to register and vote, fearing that they will be "sent up" if they are caught. The Tammany leaders will be watched carefully by the workers of the opposing party.

M. Zola, in reply to questions put to him last week about Anarchists, made the following answer: "To tell the truth, I think all the means tried insufficient to stop the rising tide of anarchistic doctrines. What I am asked, will be a preventative? Well, if who have fought for positivism, after thirty years of struggling, find that my con-

victions have been shaken. Religious faith would prevent the propagation of such theories; but has not it almost disappeared nowadays? Who is to give us a new ideal?"

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Nearly Due.

There are signs throughout the weather that the time is coming when

The man who saw a bluebird

Will be boring us again.

Unanswerable.

He—Of course, it is your privilege to break the engagement, but I defy you to find any reason for doing so.

She—That may be true, but I will try, if you will find any reason why I ever became engaged to you in the first place.

Only One Lack.

Tourist—This seems to be quite a thriving place.

Western Citizen—You bet. All we lack is a nigger.

"What for?"

"Why, you see, we all come here at the same time, and the same neighborhood, mostly, and one man is just as good as another. We sort of need a nigger to kinder look down on."

Business Scheme.

First Divorce Lawyer—We ought to advertise the engagement, but I defy you to find any reason for doing so.

Second Divorce Lawyer—But so many of the papers will not accept divorce advertisements.

First Divorce Lawyer—I've got a scheme to get around that. We'll advertise free instructions on "How to Make Him Happy," and all of the people who are unhappily married will be writing to us for copies.

About People and Things.

The hospitalier Senator Brice dispenses from the house in Washington

is said to cost him \$150,000 a year.

Zola used to be very fat. To reduce his weight he abstained from drinking at his meals for two months, and in that time got rid of thirty-six pounds of superfluous adipose.

W. W. Storey, the American sculptor, whose home is in Rome, is about to sue for an additional fee of \$20,000 on his statue of Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dean Stanley once dreamed that he was elected Pope. Toward the end of his vision he suddenly became aware that his only rival was his bed sheet, and in the excitement of the vision he awoke.

When Theodore Parker visited Carlyle in 1843 he found the two brothers, Thomas and John, drinking Scotch whisky punch together. Carlyle scolded the young poet

Tennyson to the American, defending him from the charge of drinking, and saying out, "Oh, he drinks his glass of grog with the rest of us."

The Governor of Massachusetts received last night a picture that was intended as an illustrated argument in favor of woman's suffrage. In the center Miss Frances Willard's interesting face looks out surrounded by a halo, with pictures of an idiot, a convict, an Indian, and an insane woman—a startling presentation of the suffrage cause of intelligent women.

Thursday morning a man applied to the proprietor of a Chicago show for a job as lion tamer. He said his Aurora neighbors knew him as J. Ormsford Pettibone, but his real name was Daniel. "This is my second time on earth," he further explained. "Several thousand years ago, in Babylon, I had the honor of giving the greatest lion-taming performance ever seen."

Professors of mathematics in the United States navy usually live ashore, and often perform the same duties for years together. The chief of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy is, however, a line officer, and there are always several junior line officers detailed as assistants. The Naval Almanac is in charge of a civilian professor whose rank is only relative, and the Naval Observatory occupies several of the professors. The professors of mathematics are for the most part men who have graduated at the Naval Academy.

Dear Lord! Kind Lord!

Gracious Lord! pray

Thou wilt look on all I love

Tenderly to-day.

Scatter every care;

Down a wake of angel wings

Winnowing the air.

Bring unto the sorrowing

All release from pain;

Let the lips of laughter

Overflow again.

And with all the needy

Divide, I pray,

This vast treasure of content

That is mine to-day.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

WHERE THE BLAME.

New York and Not the South Responsible for Present Disaster.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Hewitt's speech tends to obscure an

essential fact, which is that the lead-

ing party in New York city is Cleveland.

Mr. Hewitt and his New York supporters

who have inflamed the Democratic party and

the country. A study of Cleveland's career

shows that he is a man of no great ability

because certain New York interests saw in

him the opportunity to serve themselves.

He would appropriate \$30,000 of the

treasury for his private use, and for his

inherited hatred of the Republican

party a considerable portion of the South

was sacrificed. He is a man of no great

ability. The cause of the present day's

disaster to the Democratic party and the

country is the policy of Cleveland, and

not the South. The cause of the disaster

to the South, but in the selfishness and

ignorance of Mr. Hewitt's own city. It

was the policy of Cleveland, and not the